

REMARKS

This application has been reviewed in light of the Office Action dated October 10, 2006. Claims 27-38 are presented for examination. Claims 27 and 33, which are the independent claims, have been amended to define more clearly what Applicants regard as their invention. Support for the amendments to the claims can be found in the Specification at, for example, paragraphs [0142] and [0146]. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

Claims 27 and 33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0054836 (“Michot”). Claims 31, 32, 37, and 38 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious from Michot in view of U.S. Patent 7,069,444 (“Lowensohn”).

Michot relates to a method and device for time-controlling the movement or position of a person, an animal, or an object. *See* Michot, paragraph [0001]. The method and device of Michot can be used to calculate and register the time an employee spends at the workplace. *See* Michot, paragraph [0002]. A reading device of Michot reads information in an identification transponder chip and subsequently transmits the information, via a mobile telephone, to a control center. *See* Michot, paragraphs [0009] and [0010]. The control center receives the information and notes the date and time when the information is received. *See* Michot, paragraph [0011]. As such, if an employee “triggers reading via his mobile telephone” when he arrives and leaves a workplace, the working time of the employee may be determined. *See* Michot, paragraph [0049].

Nothing has been found or pointed out in Michot that would teach or suggest “creating a project task, associated with a resource, using a user interface, the

project task having a predetermined completion time ... and comparing the predetermined completion time with the task work time,” as recited in Claim 27. As described above, Michot merely determines the working time of an employee. Therefore, Michot does not teach or suggest each and every element set forth in Claim 27.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of Claim 27 over Michot be withdrawn.

Independent Claim 33 recites features similar to those discussed above with respect to Claim 27 and therefore is also believed to be patentable over Michot for the reasons discussed above.

Claims 27-30 and 33-36 also were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,864,306 (“Dwyer”).

Dwyer relates to a method of controlling data exchange between a transponder in a vehicle and a reader by processing data transmissions in a plurality of detection regions which cover less than the entire tracking zone to minimize the amount of data transferred between the transponder and the reader. *See Dwyer, col. 1, Ins. 5-11.* The system comprises a plurality of roadside toll collectors coupled by a fiber optic network to two redundant toll transaction processors. *See Dwyer, col. 3, Ins. 16-20.* Vehicles are detected when they enter and exit the toll road which provides data indicative of the locations and times of entry into and exit from the toll road. *See Dwyer, col. 3, Ins. 32-34 and Ins. 47-49.*

Nothing has been found or pointed out in Dwyer that would teach or suggest “creating a project task, associated with a resource, using a user interface, the project task having a predetermined completion time ... and comparing the predetermined completion

time with the task work time,” as recited in Claim 27. The system of Dwyer merely determines the time a vehicle enters and exits a toll road. Therefore, Dwyer does not teach or suggest each and every element set forth in Claim 27.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of Claim 27 over Dwyer be withdrawn.

Independent Claim 33 recites features similar to those discussed above with respect to Claim 27 and therefore is also believed to be patentable over Dwyer for the reasons discussed above.

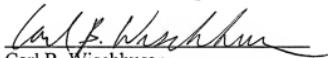
A review of the other cited reference, *i.e.*, Lowensohn, has failed to reveal anything which, in Applicants’ opinion, would remedy the deficiencies of the art discussed above, as a reference against the independent claims herein. Those claims are therefore believed patentable over the cited reference.

The other claims in this application are each dependent from one or another of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration or reconsideration, as the case may be, of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue of the present application.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below listed address.

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